Unit - 01

Art and Education

1.1 Aesthetics - as a branch of philosophy

- Aesthetics has formed a part of philosophy.
- Aesthetics is the philosophy of art and beauty.
- It is closely related to the philosophy of art which is concerned with the nature of art and the concepts in terms of which individual works of art are interpreted and evaluated.
- " According to Hegel, aesthetic is " The philosophy of fine arts."
- The field of fine arts clearly and demarcated from the fields of other subjects.
- philosophy has given the foundation to Aesthetics.

- Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy. It concerned with the nature and quality of art, beauty and good works.

- Aesthetic philosophy's primary topic of investigation is beauty and art.

- Every person defines beauty as per his or her own perspective.

- The philosophical subject is wholly devoted to defining the different aspects of beauty.

- Beauty can be subjective and objective. Interpretation of beauty varies from person to person.

- Aesthetics is an integral part of philosophy, although its limits have extended much beyond the parental fold.

- All the great philosophers, right from socrates, plato, kant, Hegeal etc gave their own view on Art and Beauty.

(1.2) Aesthetics - its meaning, dimensions and constituents.

Meaning of Aesthetics :-

- Aesthetics is a theoretical Inquiry.
- It is ~~to~~ a branch of philosophy, which deals with "beauty" and "beautiful."
- It is also Known as study of beauty and taste.
- The term aesthetics was coined by German philosopher Alexander Baumgarten in 1735.
- It is the study of a set of principles concerned with the nature, beauty and its application.

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Dimensions of Aesthetics :-

- Aesthetics dimensions designed to understand the diverse nature of meanings and function of creative endeavours through the study and arts and related expression.

- Aesthetic responses require attending to qualities that are intrinsic to that belong to the object or event being experienced.

Constituents of Aesthetics :-

- Aesthetics is the study of beauty in the art form.

- Aesthetics shall contain

  (1) The truth which denotes the nature.

  (2) The goodness which denotes to the society.

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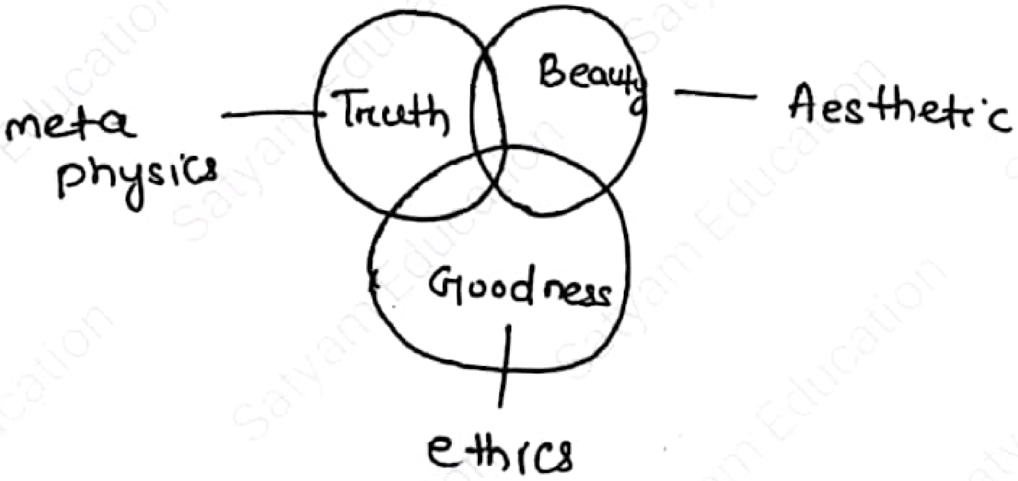
(3) The beauty which denotes to the art form.



- without these three components, aesthetics as a form loses its competency.

(1.3) Art as a form of Aesthetics :-

- Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy that examines the nature of art and our experience of it.

- It emerged during the 18th century in Europe and developed in England as philosophers grouped together such field as poetry, sculpture, music and dance.

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Aesthetics based on Art :-

1. A systematic categorization of fine arts. the different forms of fine arts and their relationships.

2. Aesthetic morphology – It is a study of different styles in art.

3. principles of history of art - also how the differentiants are related to their cultural back ground.

What is art ?

- Art is human work.
- It is a manipulation of objects, words etc.
- Arts are two types. (1) Fine art
  (2) Crafts and Technical art.

Fine art :-

- It is which apparently have not utility. These are for their own sake or for the sake of giving pleasure.

According to Tagore –

"Man expresses himself through art."

According to plato –

" Art is Imitation of truth."

According to Aristotle –

" Art is Imitable."

(1.4) Indian Art and Rasa principle.

Indian Art :-

- Indian art consists of a variety of art forms.
- From history and pre-historic period art is popular.
- There are variety of art forms like plastic art, visual art and textile art.
- Indian art origined in pre-historic hominid settlements.
- Indian art influenced by culture and Religion e.g- Indus valley civilization,
  Hinduism
  Buddhism
- Indian art has a strong sense of design and observed in modern- traditional form.

Early Indian Art :-

(1) Rockart :-

- The earliest discovery of prehistoric rock art was made in India, 12 years before the discovery of the cave in Altamira in Spain.

- The rock were also discovered by Archibald in UP (1867-68)

(2) Indus Valley Civilization :-

- The forms of art found from Indus valley civilization sites - sculptures, seals, pottery gold ornaments etc.

- Animal depicted on seals - e.g bears, monkey and dogs.

- The famous bronze image is Dancing girl of mohenjo-Daro.

3. Mauryan Art :-

- pillars of Ashoka and lion capital of Ashoka : Sarnath.

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4. Buddhist Art :-

- Red sandstone Indian Gupta Buddhist sculpture.
- Double sided figures of Buddha and the examples of Buddha Sculpture in Sanchi and Amarabati.

5. Gupta Art :-

- Mainly Buddha images are found in Gupta art.

Rasa principle :-

- Rasa principle denotes to mental state.
- Expression of emotions in art form.
- Rasa is fundamental to many forms of Indian art - dance, music, cinema theatre and literature etc.
- According to Bharata's Natyashastra there is 8 fundamental feelings or

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- mental states referred to as sthayibhavas exprienced by human beings.

- These are Delight (Riti)
  laughter (Hasya)
  Sorrow (shoka)
  Anger (Krodha)
  Heroism (Utsaha)
  fear (Bhaya)
  Disgust (Jugupsa)
  wonder (vismaya)

- The realization of Rasa is said to result from the union of 3 interrelated elements vibhava, Anubhava and also the permanent mood called sthayibhava.

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Navaras :-

1. Erotic – shringara – love – Vishnu – green
2. comic – Hasya – Laughter – pramata – white
3. pathetic – Kruna – Tragedy – Grey
4. Furious – Raudra – fury – Rudra – Red
5. Heroic – Vira – Heroic – Indra – Golden
6. Terrible – Bhayanaka – Horror – kala – Black
7. Odious – Bibha tasa – Disgust – shiva – Blue.
8. Marvellous – Adbhuta – wonder – Brahma – Yellow
9. peaceful – shanta – peace – vishnu – white,

(1.5) What is the importance of art in education ?

- Everything that we know about human beings generally and children in particular, points to the importance of art in education.

  - John Blackie

- Here some points are listed below which show that importance of art like -

① Art helps a person to express his feelings with full freedom.

② Art helps in the psychological development of a person.

③ Art helps in moral development.

④ Art helps in social development.

⑤ Art helps in Economical development.

⑥ It helps in intellectual development.

⑦ Art helps to develop creativity in a person.

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(8) Art gives us the knowledge of past.

(9) It is helpful in utilization of leisure time.

(10) It gives pleasure to man.

(11) It develops appreciation quality and critical thinking in a person.

Significance of Arts as School Subject:-

- It makes knowledge interesting.
- It develops aesthetic sense.
- correlation with other subjects.
- pratical and manual training.
- It saves time
- Art makes other subjects easy.
- Mental training through hands.
- It develops Creativity.
- It helps to acquire habit of concentration and application.

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- All round development.
- Art fosters the power of imagination, observation and initiatives.
- Art develops memory, illustration and nature drawing.
- It develops a person psychologically.
- It develops an individual morally.
- It develops a person intellectually.
- It develops a person socially.

ART AND EDUCATION

Introduction :-

Art :→ skill or craft

or

Expression of skill or imagination

e.g.- drawing, painting, designs

Education :→ teaching or training of people especially in schools.

or

acquisition of knowledge

or

skill, value & personal development

Art and education :→

It is an expanding field of educational research & practice informed by investigations into learning through arts experiences.

→ Arts education has always been a priority area in the education policy of the govt. of India.

→ Some committees are made for highlighting the importance and relevance of arts education are

- Education commission (1952-53)
- The Kothari commission (1964-66)
- The National policy of Education 1986.

The British council, in partnership with NCERT, has launched a joint arts education programme.

2.1 Art as a medium of Education :→

The arts can include performing arts education (dance, drama, music)

- literature & poetry
- story telling
- visual art education in film craft, design, digital arts, media
- Photography

It is distinguised from art education by being not so much about teaching art, but focused on

- how to improve learning through arts
- how to transfer learning in and through the arts to other disciplines.
- discovering & creating understanding of human behaviour, thinking, potential & learning through works of art & art experiences.

Arts integrated learning is a way to teach artistic skills in conjuction with academic material.

Art as a medium of education in different ways to grow up the child education and curriculum the following ways

School :→

→ student motivation to learn

→ better school attendance

→ increased graduation rates

→ improved multicultural understanding

→ development of higher-order thinking skills

→ Creativity

→ Problem solving ability

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A. Elementary and middle schools :→

Children are natural artists.

From infancy, they delight in the interplay of light & shadow, shape & colour.

They are fascinated by various shapes and objects.

→ When they enter in formal schooling they learn how to draw shapes, pictures of various things with the help of art teacher.

→ slowly they are attached with the environment.

B. Secondary schools :→

Art is an elective subject in most secondary schools.

The core curriculum of arts education in secondary school is " where art is studied & created, so that the students will gain insights into themselves, their world, human purposes, and values.

→ Helps students develop sound judgement of art

c. Technology :->

(5)

The rapid advancement of computer technology has transformed art at all levels.

→ Technology helps in broaden students creativity.

→ raise students interest

→ Development of new skills.

2.2. Art as a unifying principle in Education

Art programs within education have its importance in not only expanding the mind but keeping kids off the streets and out of the correctional system.

→ Art education helps the kids to think creatively, inventively, expanding a kid's way of thinking in general.

→ Keeping art programs in schools is an imp. way to keep our kids safe and smart.

→ So art as a unifying principle in Education.

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A. Principles Derived from the Nature of child :-

- Respect
- Stages of growth
- Taste
- Moral greatness
- Discipline.

B. Principles Related to the teacher & the Art of Teaching :-

- Cultivation
- Alignment
- Assessment
- Instruction
- Authority

C. Principles Related to the community :-

- Vocation & commission
- Reverence
- Social Hierarchy

2.3 Art and Society :→

Culture refers to the totality of the various kinds of human activity including economy, education, religion, science and art, among which the most central is art. In otherwords, art is essence of culture.

→ Now a days art shows a tendency towards decadence on a global scale.

→ Decadent art generates decadent culture.

→ In order to create a new culture in the world, the restoration of art must be undertaken.

→ On April 7, 1918, nearly 60 artists gathered in Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mumbai to promote Indian artists and Indian art.

→ Every year the society organizes Annual All India Art exhibition where selected works of artists from all over India are exhibited.

The role of art in society :→

→ Art can function to refresh people and remind people of better things or transcendent realities.

→ Art can be used to reinforce values and even bring people together

→ Art has many different functions in the society which can be used to challenge people.

→ Art is meant to make the world more beautiful & glorious.

→ The highest role of art is a means to discover and manifest our greatest potential as individuals & as a society.

2.4 Art and Human development :→

Human development :→

It describes a complex web of factors affecting the health & well-being of individuals across the lifespan.

→ Both behavioral & cognitive development.

→ Both qualitative & quantitative development of human being.

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- **Art and Human development :→**

The arts are ideally suited to promote integrated approach such as cognitive, social, behavioral across the lifespan.

→ Neuroscience research showing strong connections between arts learning and improved cognitive development.

→ Art's contributions to school-readiness in early childhood.
- playschool
- Kindergarten

→ Longitudinal data analyses demonstrating positive academic and social outcomes for at risk - teen agers who recieve arts education

→ several studies reporting improvements in cognitive functions and self reported quality of life who engage in arts as compared to who do not.

- Developmental Benefits of Art :→

1. Motor skills :→

Develops the ability to manage the process of movement involved in making art.

such as holding paintbrush
scribbling with a crayon.

2. Language development :→

Making art or just talking about it provides opportunities to learn words for colors, shapes & actions.

→ Helps in discussing their own creation and feelings they see at different styles of art work.

3. Visual learning :→

Drawing, sculpting with clay & threading beads on a string all develop visual skills.

4. Inventiveness :→

Develops the sense of innovativeness.

Art Also develops the cultural awareness & improved academic performance of children.

2.5. Art for self-Expression, Keen observation and sence of Appreciation

Art for self-expression

Self expression is the taking of internal impulse - personal vision through selfawareness putting it into external form.

→ Self expression & creativity are universal functions of human experiences.

→ We are all creative & we all have need to express ourselves.

→ Self expression is crucial for development of pupil's identity & personhood & art as a subject lend itself very well to promoting that.

→ When pupils can freely express themselves, then they can begin to explore their interests & strengths.

Dos and Don'ts of encouraging self expression :→

Dos :→

→ withhold judgement & allow for mistakes.

→ See - Think - Wonder strategy.

→ Ask thought provoking questions.

Don'ts :→ (Creative killers)

→ surveillance
→ Emphasis on evaluation
→ competition
→ Pressure
→ Restricting choice.

Teacher can create a nurturing classroom where pupil feel safe expressing themselves.

The teacher should encourage choice in the classroom.

B. Art for keen observation & sence of Appreciation :→

Keen observation, which reflects of Art & science at the art center.

→ The idea behind keen observation is the close examination and investigation of a subject, natural object or phenomenon or process.

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observation made sence of appreciation of Art in the following manner.

* Recognition of the quality, value, significance or magnitude of people & things
* A judgement or opinion, especially a favorable one.
* A rise in value or price, especially over time.
* An expression of gratitude
* Asssessment of true worth or value of persons or things

c. Sence of Appreciation :→

10 powerful truths about appreciation

1. Everyone wants appreciation (and needs it)
2. Your act needn't be big or elaborate.
3. It should be personal.
4. Use your creativity
5. surprises are good
6. sincerity

7. Proper plan
8. Give from your Heart.
9. Make it memorable
10. You will get more than you gi

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UNIT-3

PLACE OF VISUAL ART AND PERFORMING ARTS IN TEACHING

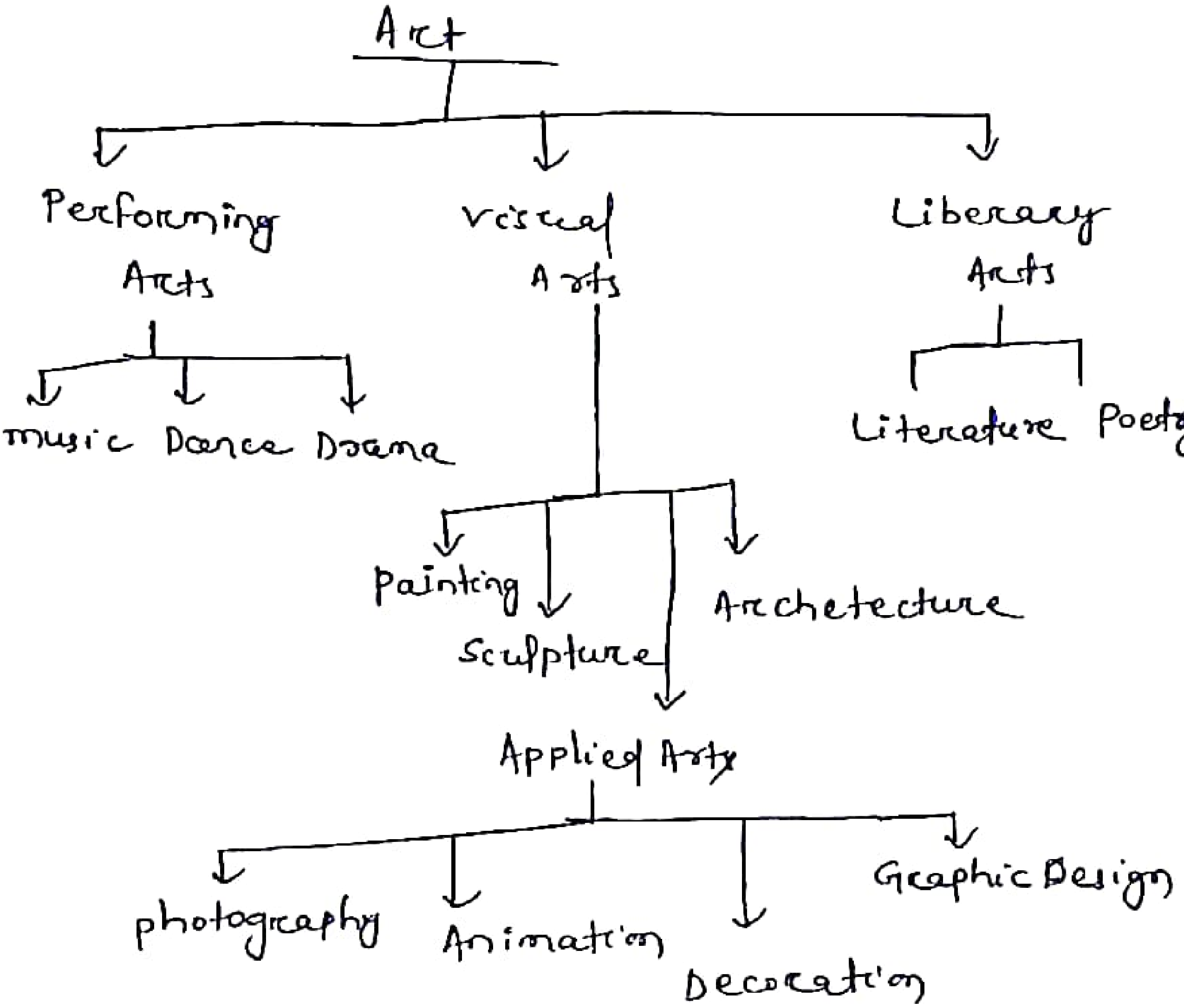
Visual and performing arts are part of the liberal arts. Including areas like theater, music, studio art and graphic design, this field is for those who wish to make a career out of their creativity.

Visual arts education is the area of learning that is based upon only the kind of art than one can see such as drawing, painting etc.

Performing arts are often a core curriculum area in education and seek to expose students to ways to "express & idea & emotions that they can't express in language alone."

ex- dance, music, theatre etc.

3.1 Different forms of visual and Performing arts



Different Forms of visual Arts:→

The visual arts are art forms such as drawing, painting, sculpture, print-making, design, crafts, photography, video, architecture etc.

These are also applied arts such as industrial design, graphic design, Fashion desion, decorative art.

a. Drawing :->

Drawing means making an image, using any of a wide variety of tools and techniques.

Drawing is creating a picture with a variety of tools, in most cases pencils, crayons, pens or markers, graphite pencils etc.

b. Painting :->

Painting is often called the most imp. form of visual art. It is about putting colours on a canvas or a wall.

Painters express their ideas through a mixture of colours and different brush strokes. Painting is one of the oldest forms of visual art.

c. photography :->

photography is making pictures by letting light through the lenses of a camera onto a film.

photography is the process of making pictures by means of the action of light.

Today most photography is digital.

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- **Performing arts :-**

The art forms in which artists use their voices or the body movements or convey artistic expression is known as performing arts.

Forms of performing arts are

→ Ballet
→ circus skills
→ Dance
→ Magic
→ Mime
→ opera
→ drama
→ Pupperty
→ Traditional theatre
→ speech etc.

3.2 Teaching an Art :-

A teacher is a master artist!

The manner and skill with which artists employ their tools & materials to achieve an expressive effect is very similar to teacher's art.

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Teaching itself is an art form in that teaching is a truly creative process. It eclipses instruction or explanation and inspires and enlightens a new generation.

This inspiration goes far in developing young people who do dream & achieve.

Teaching as a two way exchange process where

- the students learn from teacher
- teacher also learn from students.

3.3 Drama as form of teaching.

The drama teaching method refers to a collection of teaching tools that includes traditional drama techniques, such as improvisation, storytelling, role playing & games.

A lot of emphasis is placed on engaging students through interactive activities.

Dramatic teaching is integrated into many different types of curriculum.

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Drama is a natural, innate form of learning for children. As young as toddlers, children play house and pretend to be doctors, teachers or some other career, which fascinates them. These children are using drama to practice for or imitate life.

So, the educators use dramatic education for making their teaching successful.

Use of drama in teaching :→

→ Drama is decided to frame a way of life.

→ It is embedded in each & every person's lives from birth to death.

→ we naturally use drama to learn, explore and solve problems in new & difficult situations.

→ Teacher use drama to teach students. For helping them become life-long learners.

→ Drama is a great way to develop these skills.

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Drama teaching techniques :-

There are many methods for teaching drama. Each strategy involves varying levels of student participation.

→ Drama games
→ Choral speaking
→ Tableaux
→ Improvisation
→ Role playing

Applications of drama in teaching and learning :-

1. Drama is a part of real life and prepares students to deal with life's problems.
2. Engages students in creative problem-solving & decision making
3. Develops verbal & nonverbal communication
4. enhance students' psychological well-being.
5. builds co-operation & develop other social skills
6. Increases concentration
7. Drama is entertaining
8. Drama contributes to aesthetic development.

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3.4 Identification of Local art Forms and their integration to teaching-learning

Arts integration is an approach to teaching that integrates the fine and performing arts as primary pathways to learning.

The goal of arts integration is to increase knowledge of a general subject area while concurrently fostering a greater understanding & appreciation of fine & performing arts.

Arts integration seems to be the best form of differentiation out there because it taps into so many different interests & abilities and forms of learning.

Some local arts play key role to develop educational & traditional values. They are

1. String puppets :→

India has a rich & ancient tradition of string puppets or marionettes.

→ This form of puppetry has flourished in region Rajasthan, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamilnadu

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2. Kundhei, Orissa :→

The string puppets of orissa are known as Kundhei.

3. Ravanachhaya, orissa
4. Rod puppets – West Bengal, Orissa
5. Putul Nautch – West Bengal
6. Yampuri – Bihar
7. Glove puppets – Uttar pradesh, Orissa, WestBengal & Kerala
8. Paravkoothu – Kerala
9. Patachitra – Orissa
10. Kalighat paintings – WestBengal

→ Art originating among the people of the region reflecting their traditional culture.

→ It reflects traditional art forms of diverse community groups – ethnic, tribal, religious, occupational and even geographical.

→ Art have its own aesthetics and are not governed by the principles of proportions & rhythms.

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→ In visual art include utilitarian and decorative media which use cloth, paper, clay, wood, metal & more.

→ Folk objects are handmade items that people create & share within their folk groups.

→ The creation of a folk object involves skills, ideas, beauty, color & texture appreciation.

→ This will introduce multiculturalism & appreciate traditional art in a positive way.

3.5 Evaluation Strategies : Assessing the different forms of Art :→

The primary purpose of assessment is to determine students' achievement of Arts expectations.

Evaluation determines the effectiveness of the program & teaching methods to enable all students to achieve to the best of their abilities.

There are different kinds of assessments such as
→ diagnostic assessment
→ formative assessment
→ summative assessment

Evaluation is a continuous and essential part of teaching & learning in arts.

Assessment Techniques :→

1. Portfolios
2. Sketchbooks / visual journals
3. students' Demonstration
4. Integrated performances
5. Tests
6. Writings
7. Group discussion
8. Critiques
9. self - assessment
10. conferences / Interviews
11. Exhibition and Displays.

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UNIT-4

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY CONTEMPORARY THINKERS ON ART AND EDUCATION

4.1 Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)

Born : 7 May 1861 Calcutta, now Kolkata
Bengal presidency, British India

Died : 7 August 1941 (aged 80), Kolkata

Occupation : Writer, painter

Language : Bengali, English

Nationality : Indian

Ethnicity : Bengali

Notable work(s) : Gitanjali, Gora,
Ghare-Baire, Jana Gana Mana,
Rabindra sangeet, Amar
Shonar Bangla etc.

Award : Nobel prize in literature 1913

spouse/wife : Mrinalini Devi (1883-1902)

children : five, two of whom died
in childhood

Parents : Debendranath Tagore,
Sarada Devi

Quotes:

→ "I slept & dreamt that life was joy.
I awoke and saw that life was service.
I acted & behold, service was joy."

→ 'Faith is the bird that feels the light when the dawn is still dark.'

→ 'Clouds come floating into my life, no longer to carry rain or storm but to add color to my sunset sky'.

Rabindranath Tagore was a Bengali poet of India. His name is written as Rabindranath Thakur in Indian languages.

→ He was also a philosopher & an artist.

→ He wrote many stories, novels, poems, dramas as well as composing music & many songs.

→ In 1913, he won the Nobel prize in literature, the first Asian to win this prize.

→ He was popularly known as Gurudev.

→ Tagore was born in Kolkata in a Bengali Brahmin family.

→ He wrote his first poem when he was eight years old.

→ He wrote his first short story and drama when he was only 16 years of age.

→ Major work of Tagore's are Gitanjali, Gora, Ghare-baire. Gitanjali was a world famous poetry book of Tagore.

- Music and Artwork :—

Tagore was an excellect musician and painter. He wrote around 2,230 songs. People call these songs as Rabindra sangeet. Translated in English as 'Tagore song'. These songs are based on the culture of Bengali people.

- Paintings :—

At the age of 60 Tagore started paintings.

He was likely red-green color blind.

- Theater :—

His first drama at the age of 20 is valmiki prattibha.

- Another play is 'Dak-Ghar'.

- Stories :—

Three volume Galpaguchha consists of eighty- four stories that reflect upon the author's surrounding.

- Anthem :—

Jana Gana Mana - The National anthem of India

Amar shonar Bangla - The National anthem of Bangladesh

Srilanka Matha - The national anthem of Srilanka.

- Educational views :—

· He started Visva-Bharati University at Santiniketan.

· The university gave personal guidance to all studes.

His education is based on naturalism.

He also had a dream for future India.

He wanted freedom from British rule.

He dreamt of an India "Where the mind is without fear".

4.2 Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy

Born : 22 Aug 1877, Colombo, British

Died : 9 sep 1947 (age 70), US

Nationality : SriLankan American

Known for : Metaphysician, philosopher, historian

Religion : Hindu

* A.K. Coomaraswamy was a ceylonese Tamil philosopher & metaphysician.
* He was born in colombo, Ceylon, now SriLanka.
* His wife Elizabeth Beeby and father was a SriLankan Tamil Brahmin.
* His father died in childhood so most of his childhood & education was spent in abroad.

Works :—

→ The traditional view art

→ Introduction to Indian Art

→ Buddhist Art

→ History of Indian & Indonesian Art

- Teaching of drawing in ceylon
- The Indian craftsman.
- Indian music
- Rajput painting
- Early Indian Architecture
- christian & oriental philosophy of Art.
- The door in the sky.

4.3 Herbert Read (1893-1968)

Born : Dec 4, 1893, Muscoates, UK

Died ; June 12, 1968, UK

spouce : Evelyn Read

children: John Read

Quotes :

" The slave may be happy, but happiness is not enough".

" Progress is measured by the degree of differentiation within a society."

- Sir Herbert Edward Read was an English poet & literary critic.
- He was co-founder of Institute of contemporary arts.

→ He was one of the earliest English writers to take notice existentialism.

• **Works:** →

→ Theory of modern painting & sculpture (1933)

→ Art & Industry (1934)

→ Art & society (1937)

→ Anarchy & order (1945)

→ Education through art (1943)

→ Institute of contemporary Arts (1947)

His father was a farmer. He studied in the University of Leeds where first worldwar outbreak.

He recieved the military cross & the Distinguished service order & reached the rank of captain.

4.4 Elliot Eisner (1933-2014)

Born : March 10, 1933, Chicago, US

Died : Jan 10, 2014, Standford, California, US

Education : University of Chicago (1962)

Awards : Guggenheim fellowship for social sciences, US & Canada

Elliot Eisner was a professor of Art and Education at the stanford Graduate School of Education.

→ He was active in several fields including arts education, curriculum reform, qualitative research.

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ART AND CRAFT IN EDUCATION

Art :-

The expression or application of human creative skills & imagination. (beauty or emotional power)

ex- painting, sculpture etc

craft :-

An activity involving skill in making things by hand. (creative work)

craft are made up of using paper, metal, wood & glass.

Benifits of Arts and crafts :-

There are 5 benefits of arts and crafts.

1. Bilateral co-ordination
2. Fine motor co-ordination
3. Self regulation
4. Self-esteem booster
5. Bonding and fun

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5.1 Art in craft :→

The arts in crafts movement was an international movement in the decorative & fine arts that flourished in Europe and North America between 1880 – 1910.

→ It stood for traditional craftsmanship using simple forms, and often used medieval, romantic or folk style of decoration.

→ The term was first used by T.J. Cobden-Sanderson at a meeting of arts and crafts Exhibition society in 1887.

→ The Arts in crafts style emerged from the attempt to reform design & decoration in mid 19th century Britain.

e.g :- How to draw a number, colouring a picture.

5.2 Craft in Art :→

Craft in art is a type of art that typically refers to the assembly of handmade goods.

→ The items are made by craft not only beautiful but also useful.

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→ crafts are made from raw natural materials.

→ By craft in art we can see, feel, heard and understand the ideas.

→ A craft is a pasttime or a profession that requires particular skills and knowledge of skilled work.

→ Craftsman are now-a-days known as artisan or craftsperson.

e.g:- mud art
wood art
glass art
stone art etc.

Difference between art & craft

Art	craft
→ A unique way of expressing someone' emotions & desires in visual manner.	→ creative way of making creative things by hand.
→ Cannot be reproduced or duplicated.	→ can be reproduced by another person having same talent.
→ Depends up-on the innate talent of a person.	→ talent & skill need to be groomed for particular style

Art	Craft
→ Expression of emotions is the core	→ Core is the creative output of something made by hand
→ Has more of an emotional value	→ Have an attractive & creative value

∴ 2 Traditional crafts and their Relevance to education:

A tradition is a belief or behavior passed down within a group or society

→ 'Tradition' means 'to transmit' or 'to hand over'.

→ Traditional craft promotes the understanding and sharing of culture

→ It promotes social skills that enhance the awareness & respect of others

→ Learning of art in education is very imp in creative thinking, self concept problem-solving, self-expression, risk-taking & co operation.

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Traditional education has four characteristics.

* It is completely effective
* Every child who survives are allowed to graduate.
* The cost of education is not prohibitive.
* Children are not totally withdrawn from the workforce.

Some crafts Traditions in India are

1. clay
2. stone work
3. Metal crafts
4. Jewelry
5. Natural fibre wearing
6. Textile crafts
8. paper crafts
9. Theater crafts

With the learning of crafts traditions many skills could be developed among the students.

Satyam Education

Objectives :→

* To enable students to understand the relationship between economics, culture & aesthetics.
* To enable students to explore the linkage between economics, culture & aesthetics.
* To develop a respect for the diversity of Indian craft traditions.
* To introduce Indian culture through the crafts.
* To provide students a creative aesthetic experience.

5.4 Local crafts and their place in SUPW

Socially Useful productive work (SUPW) is a subject in Indian schools choose where students choose from a no. of vocational education activities such as embroidery, knitting, gardening, cooking, painting etc.

SUPW curriculum also include pottery, clay modeling, Rangoli, wall decoration, Bamboo work, paper toys.

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→ SUPW is to be developed in the light of the Gandhian philosophy.

→ students learn to work as a team and to work with skill.

* Aim of SUPW :—

→ To provide children with opportunities of participating in social & economical activities inside & outside the classroom.

→ enable them to understand scientific principles & processes involved in different types of work.

* Objective :→

(i) Prepare pupils to practice and perform manual work individually & collectively.

(ii) Develop a desire to be useful members of society & contribute their best to the common good.

(iii) Inculcate positive attitudes of team work, self-reliance, dignity of labour, tolerance, helpfulness.

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The programme will include production of goods & services related to six need areas, viz,

(1) Health & hygiene
(2). Food
(3.) shelter
(4) Clothing
(5) culture & recreation &
(6) community work & social service.

5.5 Indian festivals and its Artistic significance

Festivals celebration is the culture we got from our past generation.

→ A festival is an event ordinarly celebrated by a community centering on some characteristic aspect of that community & its religion or tradition.

→ According to the histroy these festivals are celebrated when they achieve something (symbol of victory), or on the occasions where they are benefited (crop gain, happy withsomething gatherings etc)

→ Festivals often serve to fulfill specific communal purpose.

→ India is a country rich in culture. The idea behind festivals is to make our life into a celebration.

Advantages of festivals :→

1. Increase the relations among the people
2. Create an opportunity to the people of the community to share their feeling & exchange their ideas & thoughts.
3. Family gather together & have some fun with relatives which a great mental relaxation.
4. Build social relations & social communications. which leads to unity among the people.
5. It also help us in preserving our culture & heritage.

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Types of festivals :→

1. Religious festivals
2. Arts festivals
3. food & drink festivals
4. seasonal & harvest festivals.

1. Religious festivals :→

Among many religions, festivals are celebrated in honour of God and gods.

2. Arts festivals :→

An arts festival is a festival that can encompass a wide range of art forms including music, dance, film, fine art, literature, poetry etc.

3. Food and drink festivals :→

A food festival is an event celebrating food or drink.

e.g:- National peanut festival in United states

Japanese rice wine sake associated with harvest time.

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4. Seasonal and harvest festivals :-

These are determined by the solar and lunar calenders and by the cycle of the seasons.

Some festivals celebrated in India are

1. Harvest festival

→ pongal
→ Makar sankranti
→ Lohri
→ Onam
→ Baisakhi
→ ugadi
→ Nuakhai
→ Bihu
→ Nabanna

2. Religious festivals

→ Navaratri
→ Vasant Panchami
→ Diwali
→ Mahashivratri
→ Ganesh chaturthi
→ Good friday & easter